The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER 1851. [No. 40.

FOR LONDON.

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Bombay 30th November 1851

Church Missionary Society.

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By order of the Committee,

Bombay, 4th December, 1851. C. W. ISENBERG.

Secretary.

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The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1851. [No. 40.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK:—

WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting, Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

the THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

SIR THOMAS MUNRO AS A COLLECTOR.—The clearness with which men out of office see abuses, and the ease with which they imagine they can be remedied, has been observed in all ages to contrast strongly with the dimness of vision, and deficiency of power they immediately experience as soon as they get into place. Sir Thomas Munro after much experience of the subject as a deputy, acting under the orders of others, thus remarks on the revenue system of Tippoo. "He knew no way of checking abuses but by augmenting the number of men in office, and sending two Asophs to almost every province instead of one, to prey upon the inhabitants." Strange then that he himself when in charge of a district should have adopted the condemned system of the Mahomedan monarch. Yet such is really the fact, as will appear by the following extract from instructions sent to one of his assistants:—

"When the cutcherry is completed it will consist of two branches; one Hindowi and the other Canari. Whatever may be the merits of the two serishtadars, you must, apparently at least, repose the same degree of confidence in both, and employ them exactly in the same manner, by hearing their respective opinions, and adopting that which appears most judicious, and sometimes rejecting both when you see cause. You will keep alive emulation between them, which will urge them to exert themselves, in trying who can bring forward most information, and render himself most useful. Your moonshees should be people unconnected with either of them, in order to furnish you with the greater number of sources from whence to draw your knowledge of revenue matters; even although they should be incapable of giving you much instruction, they will at any rate serve as a check upon you serishtadars. It is by a general and unreserved communication, not merely with your own cutcherry, but with such of your tesbildars or inferior servants, as appear to be men of capacity, and by receiving all opinions, and being guided implicitly by none, that you can restrain every person in office within the line of his duty, guard the rayets from oppression, and the public revenue from defalcation, and preserve in your hands a perfect control over the country."

Truly if the ryots cannot be protected, the revenue collected, and the country preserved without making a Fouché of every collector, the sooner such a system is destroyed the better. But it is true that such a mean espeonage is essential to the right working of the present *Jamabundi* scheme. It demoralizes, while it burdens the country, and we cannot hope for any important improvement in the native character till such a huge system of evil is destroyed. It makes the collector suspicious of his agents, tempts them to deceive the government and the ryots, and induces the ryots in self defence to impose on the collector and all his staff, if they can.

The inspiration of genius, joined to experience, taught Sir Thomas Munro that the only cure for all these evils, was a permanent settlement; but he had no power to introduce such a system or to alter the plan laid down by Government. What followed? In attempting to work out this "barbarous" wretched system, even his great mind could provide nothing better than the tawdry worn out rags of an eastern despot.

If the British nation is determined to continue such a system of demoralization and oppression in the collection of the Indian revenue, we cannot help it, we have shewn from the statements of one of the most able servants of the company how suicidal it is, and we hope in the discussions on the new charter, public attention will be turned to the subject, ana justice in the end done to the oppressed royrts of India, and to the British nation, by fixing on an equitable basis, once for all, the amount of land tax that is to be paid to government by the cultivators.

POLYGAMY—DIVORCE.—The long pending "marriage question," so far as it affects the *legal solemnization of the marriage* of parties professing the Christian religion in India, may now be considered as definitively settled. An Act entitled "An Act for Marriages in India," (14° and 15° Victoriæ, cap. 40) has been passed by the British Parliament, which renders *all* marriages solemnized under it "good and valid in Law to all Intents and Purposes," and which removes "all Doubt concerning the Validity of Marriages heretofore solemnized in *India* by Persons not in Holy Orders"—the term "India" in the Act including "all Territories for the time being under the Government of the *East India* Company, and all Territories of any Native Princes or States in alliance with the said Company;" and the Draft of "An Act for giving effect to the provisions" of the Act of Parliament, has been prepared by the Legislative Council of India and published for general information,—the time for the second reading of which is now approaching. There are some minor points in this Draft Act which unquestionably require reconsideration; such as, the publication of the notices of marriages in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, "*by causing a copy of such notices to be affixed in some* CONSPICUOUS *place in the* POLICE COURTS *of such towns respectively*" &c. Fancy a modest young lady obliged to become her own "*afficheuse*," to *placard* herself for all the *loafers* of a Police Court to *blackguard* her. This mode of publication might tend greatly to the interruption of business in the Police Court. Some wag might cry out, "une femme s'affiche"! when the worshipful magistrate himself (unless he had well learned the lesson which Horace gives to his friend Numicius, "nil admirari") and the anxious rogue before him, and the idle spectators around him, would rush en masse to the spot, to see who the new *femme-affiche* might be. It might also tend to public confusion, and the corruption of public morals, by rendering the Police Court, which ought to inspire a salutary dread, the most amusing resort of all the bachelors and spinsters, widowers and widows in the city. And, joco amoto, it certainly would not accomplish the desired object, as the Police Court is not a nice place for a parent or guardian or other interested party to frequent, in order to ascertain what matches are *sur le tapis*. Another point requiring reconsideration is the fees of Registrars in allied native states. They are made much too high for the vast majority of natives in such states. But these points will doubtless be reconsidered when the attention of the Legislative Council is called to them. As regards the solemnization of marriage, then, the marriage question may be considered as definitively and satisfactorily settled.

There are other questions which loudly call for the consideration of the Legislative Council—questions of such a nature as to involve serious difficulties in the way of the evangelization of India—serious hinderances to the propagation of Christianity among the heathen. The questions to which we refer affect the interests and happiness of those converts to Christianity, who are polygamists at the time of their conversion, and of those who, on their receiving baptism, are forsaken by their unconverted partners. The Revd. Dr. Charles (late of Calcutta) mentioned at the last meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, when stating the circumstances of the conversion of the Koolin Brahmin at Calcutta, that "the convert had two wives, and it was an important question for the Assembly to settle how the Missionaries were to deal with such a case;" and he suggested "that a statement of the circumstances should be drawn up and submitted to the Professors of Divinity and Church History at the University seats in order that it might be seen whether their researches enabled them to throw any light on the question," which suggestion was agreed to. Dr. Charles also said, "another point to be considered was, that on the baptism of a Hindoo, his wife, according to their *religion and usage*, became a widow; and it was a question whether in such a case he was entitled to ally himself to another." Our readers are aware that, on the conversion of a Parsi, the unconverted partner is, by order of the Punchayat, married to another. Such cases ought to be provided for by a Law of Divorce, the benefits of which should be available to the converts without expense: that they may not be doomed to perpetual widowhood, nor, in case of their re-marriage, incur the reproach and penalty of polygamy.

The points brought before the notice of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, form the subject of a short article in the last number of Kitto's Journal of Sacred Literature; the writer of which expresses our own views on the subject, in a religious point of view, so entirely, that we give the article a prominent place in our columns. We need not apologize for the length of the article, as any thing calculated to throw light on such important questions must prove interesting to the majority of our readers.

The writer observes:—

"The writer of the present article would request the reader's attention to the following considerations. *First*, Does the Christian religion (or the law of nature) forbid polygamy or does it not? If it does, one of the difficulties is removed, for then the convert must put away one of his wives; if, however, it does not forbid polygamy, then the convert can retain his wives till death. *Second*, Are the Old and New Testaments to be considered as containing the fundamental truths, doctrines, etc., of the only true religion fit for fallen man? If they are, then all other truths, doctrines, etc., by whatever religion maintained, must give way to the only true religion contained in the Old and New Testaments; and consequently the second difficulty is also removed, as the convert cannot ally himself to another wife, his present one being still living, although it is against "the *religion and usage*" of his ancestors. If, on the other hand, the Old and New Testaments do not contain the truths, doctrines, etc., of the only true religion, then our missionaries are not entitled to hinder the convert from marrying again.

1. Does the Christian religion forbid polygamy? In all Christian countries, polygamy is universally prohibited, although allowed by all the religions which have prevailed in Asia. There is not, however, in the Scriptures, an express law upon the subject. Yet polygamy must be considered as opposed to the law of nature; and although it is true that Augustin and other fathers, along with Grotius (*De Ju. bell. ac pac.* lib. ii.) maintain the contrary, still with Lord Kames we hold "that polygamy is a gross infringement of that law," for as he has well said in his *Sketches* [vol. I. s. 6.], "The equal number of males and females is a clear indication that Providence intends every man to be confined to one wife, and every woman to one husband." Now, "If," says Paley, (*Moral Philosophy*, b. iii.) "to one man be allowed an exclusive right to five or more women, four or more men must be deprived of the exclusive possession of any." Some writers have, however, denied this equality of the human species, *e.g.*, Montesquieu and Bruce; the former represents the number of females born in Asia to be greatly superior to that of the other sex; the latter says that there *is not* an equality in Syria and Arabia: but the best informed travellers deny the reality of this supposed inequality. Seeing then that polygamy is against the law of nature, are we justified in concluding that it is also against the law of God? We are: for although we have not an express command, yet it appears to be forbidden in the Mosaic law, Levit. xviii. 18, 'Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister (or as it is rendered in the margin "one wife to another") to vex her, beside the other in her life time.' Commentators differ as to the exact meaning of this verse; Bishop Patrick, Clarke, Scott, Henry, and Denham (in Kitto's *Cyclopædia*, art. "Marriage") understand it as meaning, "no man was to take two sisters as ... had formerly done: but Matthew Poole and Dwight understand it as "the taking of one wife to another in her lifetime;" the former says, "The sense rather is, "Thou shalt not take one woman to another," else here were a tautology of verse 19; and lest he should vex her, is also most likely to happen from marrying a stranger than a sister," (*Annotations*). With this rendering we are inclined to agree. But it is in the nineteenth chapter of Matthew that we find the strongest argument against polygamy; 'Have ye not read that he which made them at the beginning, made them male and female" (ἄρσεν καὶ θῆλυ *a male and a female*). "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife; and they two shall be one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," etc. We have here a complete argument against polygamy; for besides Christ's authority, if in the beginning the Almighty created no more than a single pair, one of each sex, a male and a female; and if ever since, as we have already seen, both sexes are to be considered as nearly equal in number; then taking for granted that every male has a right to marry, it follows that polygamy cannot but be considered as opposed both to the law of God and to the law of nature; for where there is an equality, it is clear that no one can lawfully deprive others of their birthright by having more wives than one. This then being the case, it is evident that no missionary of the Gospel can allow any convert to possess two wives, as it is most decidedly forbidden by the religion which he professes. It may be asked, however, If the convert must put away one of his wives, which of them is he to consider as his lawful wife, seeing that both have equal claims? This we admit is a difficulty, as the missionary *must* insist on the convert possessing only one wife; for should he allow him to have two then he admits that the Christian religion allows polygamy, which we have shewn is not the case. When, however, we remember that the loss of caste, of all calamities the most dreadful that can befall a Hindoo, generally arises from abandonment of the established religion, we will at once see that the difficulty is one which can (if ever) very rarely occur. For what is loss of caste? Let the Rev. William Arthur, Wesleyan missionary, answer,—"According to a competent witness, a Hindoo, by losing his caste, is bereft of friends and relations, and *often of wife and children, who will rather forsake him than share in his miserable lot*," (*Mission to the Mysore*). Now if this is the case, we are pretty sure that one of the wives has by this time forsaken the Brahmin, as we cannot possibly conceive of a heathen Hindoo doing otherwise. For it is not likely that both of the women are willing for his sake to sink into "the famous tribe of the Pariah;" (another evil to be endured by those who lose caste, or in other words, change their religion) willing for his sake to be made to feel that their step defiles a room, that their touch infects the purest wares, and that they carry in their own body, no matter how clean, "a cursed incurable filthiness, which fills with disgust all who have proper human sentiments." But are we not wrong in supposing that one of the wives only has forsaken the Brahmin? Ought we not to say both, seeing that, according to Dr. Charles, "on the baptism of a Hindoo his wife, *according to their religion and usage*, became a widow? Surely if this be true, the converted Brahmin is free from both of his wives, if they are unconverted. We say "unconverted," for if they were converted, the missionaries could have little difficulty in making one of them agree to separate.

2. Let us now proceed to consider the question, Is the Christian religion to be considered as the only true religion fit for fallen man? The answer to this question is most decidedly in the affirmative. Those then who are employed in propagating it, must not permit its doctrines to unite, so to speak, with any other religion. They must never on any account preach another gospel than that of "Jesus Christ and him crucified;" no compromise with superstition or idolatry; no surrender to the philosophy of the East; no permission to kneel to the Almighty and at the same time to sacrifice to Juggernaut. It may be said, however, that this is utterly impossible, that if we do not make some allowance for the prejudices of the people, their love of display, their great attachment to the religion of their forefathers, &c., we cannot expect the Christian religion to gain a footing in the beautiful regions of the East. Can it not? History, civil as well as sacred, declares that it has progressed and triumphed over religions far more powerful and far more fascinating than that of Brahma. It never sacrificed incense on the altar of a Jupiter or a Juno; it never permitted its true worshippers to rely for salvation on the "divine Plato," along with "the man Jesus;" it never allowed a Grecian or a Roman convert to observe any of the rites of the national worship. And why was this war against "the religion and usage" of their ancestor carried on? Just because Christianity is from its very nature a proselyting religion; it claims the exclusive possession of the truth, and denounces as criminal every other mode of worship. In consequence of this, instead of suffering defeat, it triumphed in the cottage hut of the Indian (see *Neander's Church History*, as well as in the "palace of the Cæsar's:" everywhere, north, east and west, the Gospel of Christ subdued the polytheism of surrounding nations; where there was a Christian church, there the temples were forsaken, and the markets

overstocked with cattle, as few sacrifices were offered. Let then the Christian missionaries of the present day take courage. Their prospects are far more encouraging than those enjoyed by the primitive church; there is no hostile government, no cruel decree, no patronizing of the national religion (for Lord Dalhousie has abolished the grant to Juggernaut). Why then should he talk of compromise and expediency, why then should he ask, "Can a heathen convert marry again, seeing that his wife is considered a widow?" Does he, in his preaching or teaching, leave out the command, "He that putteth away his wife, and marries another, committeth adultery," simply because it does not agree with the national worship? As long as his wife (for he, now a Christian, must consider her as such) is alive, he *cannot* marry again without committing adultery." If Christian missionaries and Christian churches desire to propagate the Gospel, they must remember that "the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible," is to be considered as their only standard, and that "there must be no garbling of that which is entire, no darkening of that which is luminous, no softening down of that which is authoritative or severe," to please any human system. But we must now conclude our imperfect remarks on the evangelization of India; we are of opinion, however, that those difficulties which we have just considered are scarcely of such a nature as to require the consideration of the Professors of Divinity and Church History in the Universities of Scotland!"

THE TRUCE BETWEEN THE MAHOMEDANS AND PARSEES.—Our readers have all no doubt heard of the meeting that took place at the request of some high Government functionaries, between the heads of the Parsee and Mahomedan community, and of the apology made by the Parsee Editor of the paper, who published the notice and the picture of Mahomed

The first idea that will probably occur to the readers of our last paper is that, we had mistaken the matter altogether, and that what we had to deal with, was by no means a quarrel among the dregs of both parties, but a real conflict between the members of the two communities, in which their principal men took a part. The parties assembled to make peace were not the Bancootees and Seedies on the one side, and the tavern keepers from Duncan road on the other, but the Cazee of Bombay, and the son of our worthy Parsee Knight, along with other respectable individuals of their respective tribes. Why were they called together, it may be said, if they had no share in the conflict? Although they took no actual part in the affair, yet they no doubt had a feeling of sympathy to a certain extent with their caste-men, and the fines incurred by both parties have with their consent, or at least without their objecting to it, been paid by funds belonging to the community. This is the utmost to which any one can say they took part in the contest. The principal use then of calling them together, was to give them a degree of influence among their co-religionists. The terror of English law in Bombay is so great, that it has the effect of paralyzing, if not the bad, certainly the good among the native community. No head of a caste dare exercise the least authority in restraining his riotous caste-men for fear of the law; no police-man dare knock down a run away plunderer for fear of a prosecution for assault or man-slaughter. Respectable natives with the sincerest purpose of doing right, and supporting order, find themselves, if they actively interfere, before they are aware within the meshes of the law, and therefore, when any riot takes place, instead of attempting to do anything, they keep themselves as much aloof as possible. This is the great vice of our administration. Now the meeting in question, at which the chief judicial personage in the island took a part, must have tended to embolden the natives that assembled on the occasion, and will encourage them to put forth the influence they unquestionably possess for the restraining of their co-religionists. In this point of view then, we think the meeting in question was politic, though at first sight it seems supremely absurd to call together parties to make peace, who were not even accused of being at war.

When we look at the means employed to effect this reconciliation, there is the same appearance of an utter want of appreciation of the matter in dispute, that so often characterizes the doings of our countrymen in their transactions with the natives of India. Is there a man in Bombay, who knows anything of the native character, that thinks the paltry article on Mahomed was the cause of the riots? Is there one in a dred of the rioters that ever read the article, or one in fifty that could read it, if it were placed before them? What then excited all this uproar? The picture with its additions stuck up on the door of the great mosque, without doubt. It is contrary to the Mahomedan religion to make pictures at all; and though in regard to common men, pictures may be tolerated, it is a high abomination to make one of their prophet,—aye, and to attach it to the great mosque too, as if it were an object of worship,—aye, and more disfigure it, and write over it opprobrious epithets. Had any one done such a thing with a picture of our Saviour, and attached to the door of the Cathedral, would the Christian community have looked on with indifference. Though showing their feelings in a different way, they would have resented the insult.

We are forgetting, however, that it has been said by a great authority on wordly policy, that the use of language is to conceal our thoughts. Well we have the poor editor who meant no more harm than we mean, and who has done nothing illegal, or even morally wrongn, makig the apology; while the miscreant fool or madman, who disfigured the picture, and attached it to the mosque escapes.

It savours somewhat of policy in the heads of the community to make it appear that the riots arose from the abuse of the liberty of the press; this idea, however, will not prevail among well informed impartial observers, and we decidedly protest against such a consequence being drawn from any thing that has taken place on the present occasion. Discussions can be carried on without abused and such expressions of opinion must not be interrupted, either by those who can use no weapon but mockery and riot, or those who wish to stop the current of thought now setting in among the native community.

THE NEW BISHOP.—In the present state of the Anglican Church, the appointment of her bishops devolves a responsibility of no ordinary magnitude upon the advisers of the crown, and as there can be little doubt that the impression of this fact is deeply felt in all quarters, so the results of the crisis, which has so long been impending to its fulfilment in the church, will receive their character largely, from the way in which this responsibility shall be discharged.

The Church arrived at that period when her wants and failings must be heard with candour—and their remedies applied with affectionate faithfulness and judgment—finds it impossible to concentrate her energies for the task, and to attain that calm and serious recollection which it demands, from the unhappy divisions, which rend her bosom.

Two great ideas within her are struggling to the birth, and while *unity* is the yearning of each, their developement diverges from the womb. The exponents of the one yearn for the Catholic unity of all Saints in Christ, that mystical oneness with each other through the indwelling of the Spirit of God which makes man godlike, and one with his fellow partaker in the Divine. The other, a large and influential party in the Church, touched with the uneasiness that pervades the whole, struggling to attain within its narrow limits, a cold, statuary unity of its own church, built around with the party wall of apostolic succession and priestly sacramental efficacy, which no effort of christian love shall be able to surmount, and which if realized shall but constitute its subjects exiles from the heaven to be found in the Catholic church on earth.

The contest of these two ideas for the mastery is the struggle of the Spirit against the Letter,—the church of Protestants and the church of Rome.

On both sides there are arrayed many a champion of great ability, and a multitude of blameless lives. Many a *heart* right in the sight of God, and many a praying man and praying woman. The struggle is not now as in the 16th century—between Romish *corruption* and Protestant *holiness*; but rather between sincere Romanists of holy lives, and the *principles* of the Gospel. In a word between Merit and Faith.

There is much room for anxiety. The *error* will ever be preferred to the truth, until the heart is touched with longings for the rest of Faith. The undoubted duty of Protestant christians of all denominations is to make special and earnest prayer for the salvation of the Anglican church which is now the chief scene of this great

conflict, that he who walketh in the midst of the golden candlesticks may, by the enlightenment of his Spirit, preserve this time honored Church to witness still for him the power of his truth.

We hail with no ordinary feelings of gladness the advancement to the Episcopal bench in her of the Revd. Dr. Harding, the newly appointed diocesan of Bombay and its dependencies. Himself a man to whose heart the Protestant faith is dear, but with whom notional orthodoxy can never be a substitute for personal holiness,—conciliatory in his manners and views—we gladly welcome his arrival amongst us and earnestly trust that the flame which animates his bosom may be kindled in every heart, which shall be the subject of his ministry.

Dr. Harding opened his great commission here, on Sunday morning last, when the Cathedral was crowded in every part. He delivered a most impressive and appropriate sermon from Luke 1 ch: 17 v. "To make ready a people prepared for the Lord." A strain of earnest piety pervaded the whole discourse, and with the most forcible declaration of Evangelic truth —the absence of a word that could offend—gave singular evidence of Dr. Harding's judgment and good taste. With great simplicity the end of the Christian ministry was identified with that of John the Baptist's Mission—"To make ready a people prepared for the Lord." This was the end of the Christian ministry—"To prepare a people to stand before the Son of man at his second coming"—That great event the Church at this season presented to us as the subject for our special contemplation—That *then* only was the end of the institution fulfilled when "a people" was *so* "made ready." As the *end* of the Christian Ministry was identified with that of John's Mission—so its *fulfilment* was to be accomplished by the same means that John employed—"Then came John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness of Judœa and saying, "Repent ye for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand." Such must form the prophets message still—"Except *ye* repent ye shall all likewise perish." But as a higher and more blessed mission was committed to John, that men faint with terror or madly rushing to the dread tribunal in despair—might yet hear and live—so it was the delightful office of the Christian minister to proclaim the glad news of the gospel to the awakened and penitent sinner.

"Behold! the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." *This* alone was the sin sick creature's cure, all else in vain.

"Stung by the Scorpion sin,
"His poor expiring soul,
"The balmy sound drinks in,
"And is at once made whole,
"See there my Lord upon the tree,
"I hear I feel, he died for me.

The reverend Prelate concluded his discourse with a simple and graceful allusion to the late much loved diocesan of this place, and the expression of an earnest prayer that as many, then present, would doubtless be a crown of rejoicing in the day of Christ to his venerable predecessor, so *he* his successor, might be permitted to gather fruit among them also unto Eternal life.

IDOLATRY.—How is the wonderful proclivity of mankind towards idolatry to be accounted for? The Israelites seemed to be drawn towards it, as starving men towards food; and mighty interpositions of God to restrain them from it, were continually demanded. We behold the same propensity among Christians, as in the Catholic, Greek, Armenian churches. What is the origin of this propensity, so nearly universal and so strong? Find out why it is that men are averse to the worship of the true God, and the explanation will appear. Because of His greatness and holiness. In view of His greatness, man is insignificant; in view of His holiness, a culprit; in view of both, exposed to tremendous wrath. True conceptions of God interfere with men's sinning. What they crave is, deliverance from the fear of punishment without renunciation of sin. But it is impossible for them to pursue their own evil ways with tranquility, if the greatness and the holiness of God be present to their minds; and they resort to idolatry that they may escape the sense of these perfections. The effect of an idol is to deprive God, in the minds of idolators, of his greatness, sovereignty and purity. And whereas God to the believer, becomes every day greater and greater, the being whom the idolator conceives of, becomes less and less. And the process of spoiling God, having been thus happily begun, goes rapidly on; he becomes soon all that is required in order that the worshipper may sin with tranquility. That which makes men idolators where the Bible is not read, makes them universalists where it is read,—namely, the desire for easy sinning.

The greatness of God, to those who know him not in Jesus Christ, is an idea inseparable from fear of punishment. The greatness of God convinces of sin. When His power is revealed in the elements, men tremble; and in the last day it will be the revelation of His might and majesty, that shall fill their mind with terror. Sin derives its character from the being sinned against. Hence the value to sinners of a method tha brings the deity down as near as may be to the level of sinful man.

WE have been requested to state that, contributions on behalf of the sufferers by the Kaffir war at the Cape (regarding whom an appeal was made in our columns in one of our late issues,) will be received by Captain Aston, through Messrs Forbes and Co.

SELECTIONS.

Indian.

THE OPENING OF THE INDUS.

WE have inadvertently allowed this measure to remain without due commemoration, but the opening of the "silent" Indus, to British enterprize is far too important an event in the History of India to be treated with indifference. The river may now be considered a British river, because we have performed *the* act of appropriation by establishing a line of British steamers on it, and incorporating it among the highways of this empire. It is impossible to contemplate the progress which this great event indicates without having the mind involuntarily carried back to the celebrated Parliamentary declaration of 1784, to the effect that "to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, are measures repugnant to the wish, the honor, and policy of this nation." And so, in order to prevent the possibility of any measure so contrary to our national interests, Parliament proceeded to make the most stringent provisions for confining our Indian territories within the limits existing at the time, and preventing their increase. The best comment on that Resolution is Lord Dalhousie's Notification of the establishment of a monthly line of Steamers on the Indus, to open a communication between our most westerly port at Kurrachee, and our newly formed Civil and Military Establishments at Mooltan and Lahore. If we want any fresh token of the vanity of human wishes, and the short-sightedness of human policy, and the folly of human wisdom, it is to be found in this resolution of a Parliament of which Pitt and Fox, and Burke and Sheridan, and Windham and Erskine were the ornaments,—as if it were possible by a vote of the House to fix the limits of our Indian dominions, and to prevent the kingdom of Bengal from expanding into the empire of India. How little did those great statesmen comprehend the natural tendency of circumstances, and the destinies of the Anglo Saxon race. Look at the Map of their days, which gives us all the British possessions in India in 1784, marked in red; and notice the small patches above Calcutta, and Bombay, and the large patch above Calcutta, and then contrast it with the last map published by Allen with all the recent additions to the empire, and see how the Red has extended all over India, and stretched beyond the Indus, as if we were bent on fulfilling Runjeet Sing's great prophecy. "Sub lal ho jaga"—"it will all become red." In 1748, our advanced post was at Cawnpore; it is now in the Eusufzie country on the left bank of the Cabul river. At this Presidency, we have intermediately subjugated the whole of Northern India, with the exception of the small Protected states, which maintain a shadow of independence by our permission. we have annexed the whole of Scinde, and the whole of the Punjaub; and we have now to record the establishment of monthly Steamers on the Indus to connect the Punjaub with the sea. It is idle to discribe all this as "encroachment, extortion and usurpation." It is sufficient to say that it was inevitable. If the determination of the British Parliament, and the power of the British Ministry could have restricted the growth of this empire, our farthest garrison would have been still at Cawnpore. But no Act of Parliament, no effect of the public authorities could control the march of circumstances, and the expansion of the British dominions in the East. We have obtained possession of it in spite of ourselves, and the opening of the Indus by a line of Steamers, to the enterprizes of Industry and Commerce, which we now record, shews how fortunate it has been for India that the power of Parliament was not

commensurate with its wishes. We know that there are some men of limited views, who still continue to regard this extension of the empire as an unerring test of our political delinquency. But they seem to forget that the same law of progression is impressed, doubtless for some wise purpose, on every thing belonging to England. At the time when this self-denying resolution regarding India was passed the Crown had just lost its magnificent Colonial empire in America,—a circumstance which renders that resolution the more remarkable,—and its Colonies were confined to the West India Islands and Canada. They have now swelled to forty-two, and some of them are infant Saxon empires, which, before the close of this century, will embrace a population, in the aggregate quite as large as that of the mother country. The empire of India has, after all, only progressed in the same ratio as the colonial empire of the Crown, and, indeed with every other British interest—manufactures, trade, ships, steamers, income, influence. In respect of all these national interests, there is not a greater difference between their condition in 1784 and 1851, than there is between the size and importance of the Indian empire at these two periods.

But we have wandered from the Indus. The steamer is to leave Kurrachee about the 24th and to start from Mooltan, about the 4th of each month. The passengers who leave Mooltan on that date, may calculate on reaching Bombay by the 26th or 27th, in time to proceed to England in the steamer which leaves that port on the 3d of the following month. Passengers will thus be able to reach England from Mooltan, in about "two" months. The distance between Kurrachee and Mooltan is estimated at 800 miles, about the same as from Calcutta to Allahabad; and the charge for a Cabin for a first class passenger is 250; for a second 150; for a third 100 Rs.; the downward charge will be two-thirds of this amount. The table is 4 Rupees a day for each person, exclusive of wine and beer, for each child from six to twelve, 2 Rupees; for those under six but not in arms 1 Rupee. The freight from Kurrachee to Mooltan in 2 Rs. 8 annas the maund of 80 lbs. These charges, even without considering the novelty of the undertaking, and the large expenses connected with its establishment, are very reasonable indeed. The great convenience which will be conferred on the interests of the community, and of the Government, by the establishment of this steam communication between the Punjaub and the sea, will at once suggest itself to the reader. We may soon expect to find all the European troops intended for service in the Punjaub, who may come out from England, together with all the stores, landed at once at Kurrachee and conveyed up to their destination by the Indus steamers. This is the inevitable tendency of events, and nothing but the Rail will restore to our own Presidency the advantag e it has hitherto enjoyed in its connection with the land of the Five Rivers.—Friend of India, Nov. 20.

THE JEWS IN CHINA.

At the request of the Jews' Society, the journey of which an account follows was planned by the Rev. Mr. Medhurst, Shanghae with whom the Bishop of Victoria had put himself into communication. It will be seen that the Jews who were visited were ascertained to be in a state of much depression. The investigation was conducted by two native Christians, trained under the auspices of the London Missionary Society,—one of them a literary graduate from Chin-keang-foo, and the other, a young man who had been brought up in the Mission School at Batavia, who could read and write English, and after having had his Christian character tested by long experience, had been already employed as a tract colporteur in the interior, and given every satisfaction.

On the arrival of the Bishop in Shanghae, the plan and the persons to whom it was to be entrusted, were brought before his attention; while the journal kept by the young man on a previous tour, and written in English, was submitted to his inspection. The Bishop was not long in perceiving the propriety of the measure, and the persons alluded to were despatched accordingly. The name of the graduate was Tseang-yung-che, and that the young man, K'hew-theen-sang.

On the 15th November last they started from Shanghae in a boat which was engaged to convey them directly to Ta'hing-keang-poo a town situated in the prefecture of Hwaeg-nan-foo, on the banks of the grand canal, where it joins the Yellow River. (Lat. 33.33. N., Lon. 2.50 E. Pekin.) in order to reach the place they availed themselves of the grand canal, which passes though the cities of Soo-chow, Chang-chow and Chin-keang foo where it crosses the river. Yang-tsze-keang, and pursues its course in a northerly direction past Yang-chow-foo, Kaou yew, and Paou-ying, until it reaches the Yellow River. Arrived at that point, they had to pursue their journey by land, for which purpose they hired a cart, drawn by two mules; and following the course of the Yellow River, sometimes on the north bank, and at other times on the south they reached the place of their destination. The travellers represent the Yellow River as at that season rather shallow, insomuch that at one place it could be forded by means of a cart. Its banks, however, were very high, and frequent indications appeared of its having overflowed the same during the rainy season, as exhibited in the marshes and lakes which abound along its course, in the midst of which, garden tress and the remains of ruined houses are to be seen. The country in the neighbourhood of the river is, in consequence, but thinly peopled and the few inhabitants that are left, are poor and miserable in the extreme. Places that figure on the map as district cities, presented to the travellers nothing but an assemblage of thatched cottages, with the walls, which once surrounded them, entirely demolished, and a solitary gateway here and there, to tell of what once existed. The roads were very rough, causing the cart to jolt excessively; they led sometimes along the top of the bank, and at other times pursued the bed of the stream, in those parts which had been left dry by the receding tide. Here the cart was kneed-deep in sand, and there tumbling over rugged stones. Their driver, whose good graces they were obliged to propitiate, insisted on starting every morning at three or four o'clock, which, on the dark and cold winter days, was anything but pleasant; and it was generally mid-day before they could reach a place where refreshments were to be procured. At the close of the day, they generally stopped to rest for the night; and yet, with all those hours employed in travelling, they did not make above twenty or thirty miles a-day. The cart sometimes went so slowly, that the passengers were fain to get out and walk, which they did much faster than the mules. At length, after a very tedious journey, they arrived at K'hae-fung-foo. (Lat. 34.55. N., Lon. 1 50. W. of Pekin.)

They found many Mahommedans residing there, who made no secret of their religion, but wrote on their sign-boards the faith to which they belonged. These Mussulmen were the principal tavern-keepers, and with one of them the travellers put up. Their first inquiry was for the Jews, whom they asked for under the designation of the T'heaou-kin-keaou, or Pluck-sinew-religion,—an appellation which had been assumed or assigned in consequence of their plucking the chief sinew of the legs of all animals slaughtered for food. (See Gen. xxxii. 32.) The Mohammedan host immediately informed them of the existence of the people in question, and directed them to their synagogue. As it was late in the evening when they arrived, they deferred their visit to the next day. There was no difficulty in finding it; but "oh! how changed, how fallen!" from the time when the Jesuit missionaries visited it a century ago. The outer wall of the enclosure was broken down, the front gate choked up with rubbish, the monumental pillars, the inscription tablets, the stone balustrades in front of the temples, and various other ornamental appendages broken or prostrated, and the very wall of the temple in many places dilapidated. The side apartments which had been designed as chapels in honor of the patriarchs, but poorly served to afford shelter to the few wretched sons of Isra l, who were huddled together in them, sleeping on the bare ground, with scarcely a rag to cover them, and barely sufficient to support nature. So much indeed were they reduced in circumstances, that they had begun to dispose of the fallen bricks and prostrate timbers, of which the various apartments once consisted, to procure for themselves the necessaries of life. Yea, they had gone so far as to sell a piece of the ground of the enclosure by which the temple was surrounded to the neighbouring heathen, who were encroaching on its precincts by their ever-enlarging pagan temples. Yet there was enough to show what had been its former glory. The gateways and inscriptions were still there; the holy place was in existence, and its interior was beautifully decorated with gorgeous painting and elaborate gildings. Our travellers entered the holiest of all, from which polluted feet are not now debarred, and saw the tubes containing the rolls of the law, which they unrolled and examined. These rolls, twelve in number, were each about thirty feet in length, by two or three in width, written on white sheep-skins, in a small character. But the room in which they were found was so dark, that our travellers could not examine them thoroughly. Perhaps it may be asked, how it is that strangers are now permitted to intrude into the holy precincts, when a century ago, the Jesuit Missionaries, backed with all the influence derived from the Imperial Court, were not allowed to enter, or examine the records. The reply to this is easy, and solves the difficulty—they have had no rabbi for fifty years! and there is not one of the professors of Judaism, in the present day in K'hae-fung-foo, who can read one word of Hebrew. They have even discontinued the practice of circumcision, and our travellers conceived that in a dozen more years, few or no traces of the Israelitish religion will there be found. They did what they could, however, to rescue what remained from oblivion; they gave money to the bystanders, and urged them to set up one of the two inscription tablets in front of the temple, which had fallen down. This they copied; as well as the writing that was traceable on the tablet that was still standing. They took down memoranda of all the incriptions yet preserved over the door ways, and in front of the temple; they even copied the Hebrew inscriptions in the interior of the building, which are found to correspond exactly with those given by the Jesuit Missionaries; while they measured accurately the length and breadth of the buildings, and brought away a very intelligible ground plan of the whole enclosure, as well as of the interior of the principal building. The most imporant achievement, however, and that which may tell on the principal of religion and the science of biblical criticism is, the bringing away of eight Hebrew manuscripts; six of them containing portion, of the Old Testament Scriptures; and two of them consisting of the liturgy used in the weekly service of the Hebrew people, and on holiday occasions; in which latter documents also various protions of Scripture are to be met with. The portions of Scripture are from the 1st to the 6th chapter of Exodus, from the 38th to the 40th chapters of the same book, Leviticus 19th and 20th chapters, Numbers 13th, 14th, and 15th chapters. Deuteronomy from the 11th to the 16th chapters, with the 32nd chapter of that book. Various portions

of the Pentateuch, Psalms and Hagiographa occur in the books of prayers, which have not yet been definitely fixed. The character in which these portions are written is an antique form of the Hebrew, with points. They are written on thick paper, evidently by means of a style; and the material employed, as well as the silk in which the books are bound, exhibit marks of a foreign origin. Two Israelitish gentlemen, to whom they have been shewn in Shanghae, say that they have seen such books in Aden; and the occurrence here and there of Persian words, written with Hebrew letters, in the notes appended, seem to indicate that the books in question came originally from the western part of Asia, perhaps Persia or Arabia. There is no trace whatever of the Chinese character about them, and they must have been manufactured entirely by foreigners residing in China, or who have come from a foreign country. Regarding their age, it would be difficult to hazard even a conjecture. It is most likely that they are not recent importations into China: it is also more than probable that no person in China has transcribed them within these fifty years, as the Rabbi has been dead for that period of time. The Jesuit Missionaries discovered the Jews in China about 150 years ago. How long before that time they had resided there, we cannot exactly say. The temple at K'hae-fung-foo is said to have been built A. D. 1190; but the Jews themselves assert that their tribes visited China during the Han dynasty, which corresponds with the Christian era. The text from which these copies were taken, may have been brought to China at any period between the first visit of the Jews to this country, and the time of thier discovery there by the Jesuit Missionaries. Could the rolls of the law which were seen by our travellers be obtained, some light might be thrown on this interesting inquiry. In the mean time, the manuscripts now obtained will be of some value, as independent, if not very ancient, evidences in favour of the Sacred writings, and as such they should be deposited in the British Museum, where learned men of all sections of the Christian Church will be able to examine and assign to them their true age and value.

It is intended to have fac-similes of these manuscripts engraved, and published for the inspection of the curious; and the journals of our travellers, one kept in Chinese, and the other in English, with their description of the temple, will as speedily as possible be printed and circulated. In the mean time, this brief account of their discoveries is given to the public, who will no doubt be anxious to see the whole.

The whole time occupied in going and returning was fifty-five days,—five of which were spent at K'hae-fung-foo.—The North-China Herald.

European.

THE PRESS IN 1850.

(From the Britannia, Oct. 4.)

No. I.—The London Newspapers.

It is more than seven years since any official list of the stamps issued to newspapers has been published in a detailed form. Since 1843, all that has been made public has been the gross number issued from the Stamp Office, leaving to rumour the numbers taken by each separate paper, and therefore subjecting the progress of each journal to the effects of gossip and report. The reason assigned at the time looked fair enough on the face of it. Rival papers, it was said cooked their stamp accounts to give the appearance of a circulation which did not exist: and many a hundred pounds, cried the official purists, were readily expended in increasing the number of stamps of the True Blue or the True Green, as the time drew nigh for making up the government return. The truth was, a particular London paper was just then beginning to monopolise the daily circulation, and every successive return of stamps only served to show more clearly that it was swallowing up its rivals. For one reason or the other, and either will do, the returns were refused, and the secret of the circulation of each journal confined to the breasts of its proprietors. All, however, is now changed by surprise. On the 7th of April Mr. Milner Gibson obtained his Select Committee on the State and Operation of the Law of Newspaper Stamps, and one of its first acts was to obtain the detailed return of stamps issued to each newspaper in the United Kingdom from 1837 to 1850.* The breach of faith we must leave to be settled between the public and those who have committed it and be content to make such use of the information afforded us, as may give our readers an insight into the position and progress of that "fourth estate of the realm," the Press, and the condition of its numerous component parts.

The Press is, in an especial manner, the child of the nineteenth century, both in its numbers and in its power. Without going into the disputed question of the Mercuries, or claiming for newspapers a very early origin, we may safely regard them as an element of power in the latter years of the eighteenth century, from which time their progress has been as great as their influence in the main beneficial. Up to the close of the eighteenth century as many as eighty-eight newspapers had been established, though of course differing materially in character with those of the present day. In the next ten years thirty five were added to the list: the next decade produced thirty-seven more candidates for public favour. The character of the newspaper had then been formed on the moderate principles all that it required was improvements in details. From 1820 to 1830 61 more journals were started; whilst in the next six years eighty more were added. The reduction of the newspaper stamp from fourpence to a penny gave an additional start in 1837. In that year alone twenty-three papers were started, and from then to April 1851, no less than *two hundred and forty* new journals have sprung into existence. Five hundred and sixty-three newspapers are now in more or less active existence in the United Kingdom, consuming at least eighty millions of penny stamps: of these 174 profess Conservative principles; 231 advocate different shades of Liberalism; and 158 are neutral in politics confining their lucubrations to the interest of the particular classes, of clergymen, lawyers, farmers, builders, sportsmen, for whom their pages are intended. These organs of information and opinion are again divisable according to the divisions of the empire:—London, 131; English provinces 234; Wales, 9; British Isles, 76; Scotland, 77; Ireland, 96.

With so large a subject before us we must be content for this week with a few notes on the London papers.

A mere chance reader would obtain a very inaccurate idea of the London newspapers from the pages of this official record. According to it, since 1837, little short of 700 of what the Stamp-office calls newspapers, and taxes as such, have been published and of them 295 were in existence in 1850. The truth is that the terms of the Stamp Act include within its operations sheets to which the public would not dream of attaching the title of newspapers, and that more than one-half of the official list is composed of the Prices Current of brokers and the circulars of advertising cheap shops. Of the remnant of the London papers, a large section is so peculiarly devoted to small class interests as to be almost unknown, except in the very confined circle of their class and with the utmost extension of the title in the meaning attached to it by the public, not more than fifty London papers can be enumerated.

To compare the circulation of papers, it is not sufficient, nor is it correct, merely to cite the total number of stamps issued to each journal. A weekly paper, with a million of stamps in the year, has a larger and more effective and influential circulation than a daily one with five millions. People have been too much accustomed to forget this, and when they see 12,000,000 of stamps set down to the 'Times', and only three million and a-half to the 'Illustrated News,' giving the former credit for a far larger circulation than the latter, when the direct contrary is the case. The Morning Chronicle, with its 900,000 stamps, and the Post, with its 300,000, makes a far better figure in the returns than the Britannia with its 163,000, when the truth is, that the Chronicle circulates less than 3,000 copies of each of its papers, the Morning Post little more than 2,500, and the Britannia more than 3,100 of each impression. The John Bull, with its 110,000 stamps and circulation of about 2,000, runs nearly an even race with the Express, with its 766,000, and stands far above the Standard or the Globe, with their respective circulation of 1,600 and 1,900. In the following table the leading London newspapers are arranged according to their circulation:—

TABLE I.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF THE LEADING DAILY AND WEEKLY LONDON PAPERS IN 1850.

D. M.—Daily Morning. D. E.—Daily Evening. The rest are Weekly.

Paper.	Politics and Opinions.	Circulation.
Illustrated London News	Neutral	66,000
Nortern Star	Chartist	58,000
Lloyd's	Democratic, Anti Poor Law	51,000
Weekly Times	Radical	40,000
Dispatch	Infidel	39,000
Times. D. M.	As the wind blows	35,000
Bell's Messenger	Protectionist, Agricultural	14,000
Sunday Times	Radical	12,750
Wesleyan Times	Radical, Dissenting	9,000
Gardener's Chronicle	Neutral	6,700
Observer	Whig	6,500
Bell's Life	Sporting, Liberal	5,600
Lady's Paper	Neutral	5,000
Morning Advertiser, D. M.	Radical, Organ of Publicans	5,000
Mark Lane Express	Agricultural, Conservative	4,000
Magnet	Agricultural, Conservative	4,800
Era	Sporting, Protectionist	4,400
British Banner	Liberal, Dissenting	4,400
Examiner	Whig	4,300
Watchman	Conservative, Dissenting	4,000
Economist	Ultra Free-trader	3,800
Record, Twice a-week	Conservative, Evangelical	3,500
Morning Herald, D. M.	Protectionist, Evangelical	3,500
Daily News, D. M.	Radical Reformer	3,500
Guardian*	Peelite and Tractarian	3,300
Tablet	Papist, Radical	3,200
Britannia	Conservative, Churchman	3,140
Spectator	Peelite	3,000
Nonconformist	Liberal, Dissenting	3,000
Morning Chronicle, D. M.	Peelite, Puseyite	2,950
Patriot	Liberal, Dissenting	2,700
Morning Post, D. M.	Protectionistt, High Church	2,600
Law Times	Neutral	6,600
Gardener's Gazette	Neutral	2,400
Sun, D. E.	Radical	2,350

* "Report on Newspaper Stamps. Appendix No. IV. A return of the number of the newspaper stamps at one penny issued to the undermentioned newspapers in England Scotland and Ireland from 1837 to 1850" House of Commons July 19.

* With respect to the Guardian, Record, and Atlas, we have allowed for the extra papers, and in the case of the last Journal for its bi-monthly Indian Mail.

Express, D. E	Radical	2,100
John Bull	Tory, High Church	2,500
Christian Times	Organ of Evangelical Alliance	1,900
Globe, D. E	Whig	1,900
Atlas	Liberal	1,650
Justice of Peace	Neutral	1,650
Standard, D. E	Tory, Churchman	1,600
Weekly Chronicle	Radical	1,600
Catholic Standard	Radical, Papist	1,600
Jurist	Neutral	1,600
English Churchman	Puseyite	1,500
United Service Gazette	Neutral	1,500
Gardener's Journal	Neutral	1,200
Naval and Military	Neutral	1,200
Builder	Neutral	1,000
Church and State Gazette	Low Church	800
Nautical Standard	Neutral	800

The rise of papers devoted to literature and the fine arts, as well as to politics and general news, is one of the characteristics of the later years of the London press. All newspapers now, at intervals pay attention to the literature of the day, but do not make it an integral portion of their contents, like some half-dozen of their weekly rivals. As it is among the weekly "Family and Literary" papers that the BRITANNIA ranks itself, we may be pardoned for alluding to them in the first place, without respect to their politics. These are besides, ourselves, the *Examiner*, *Guardian*, *Spectator*, *John Bull*, and *Atlas*, and the following represents their relative circulation :—

TABLE II.

WEEKLY FAMILY AND LITERARY PAPERS.

Examiner	4,300
Britannia	3,140
Spectator*	3,000
John Bull	2,000
Atlas	1,650

Again, if we compare the several organs of their respective sections in the Church of England, the result will be as follows:—

TABLE III.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS—CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Record	Evangelical	3,500
Guardian	Tractarian	3 500
Britannia	Protestant Churchman	3 14
John Bull	Organ of Church Unions	2,000
English Churchman	Ultra-Tractarian	1,500
Church and State Gazette	Ultra-Low Church	800

The progress of the so called "people's papers," whilst in one point it affords subject for congratulation and thankfulness is, in other respects, full of warning to all who have at heart the progress of the masses in the path of truth and faith. Reynolds has got on the position once enjoyed by that obnoxious organ of open infidelity and libertinism, the Weekly Dispatch, or the ignominious defeat of its wealthy proprietor in his repeated contests for the mayoralty of the Metropolis. At the time of that eventful contest, the circulation of that paper reached eighty thousand a-week, and the effect of its poison was felt far and wide among our labouring classes. Since then every year has marked its slow but steady decrease, and though still circulating to a fearful extent, it has fallen to one-half of its former circulation. Much of this decrease is due to the cheapness of its rivals, Lloyd's Weekly London News and the Weekly Times, threepenny papers, democratic indeed in their politics, but never pandering to low licentiousness, and the latter especially advocating education for the masses. Between them, these papers circulate above 90,000 copies. The pabulum of these broad sheets is the latest and most detailed accounts of the horrors of the day—the murders, fires, accidents, and suicides In this instance running a close race with their more aristocratic cotemporary, the Observer, but affording for the coarse appetites of their readers bitter democratic reflections on the incidents of the week in the place of the milder Whig platitudes of their genteel rival. The following are the leading Sunday and people's papers, whose particular boast it is to appear on the day of rest, and to carry on their news until the latest possible hour of the previous night, if not into the Sunday morning :—

TABLE IV.

SUNDAY AND PEOPLE'S PAPERS.

Northern Star		Chartist	58,000
Lloyd's Weekly		Democratic	51,000
Weekly Times		do.	40,000
Dispatch		Infidel	39,000
Sunday Times		Radical Sporting	12,750
Observer		Whig	6,500
Reynolds' Weekly News		Chartist	5,500
Standard of Freedom		Liberal	3,300

And here we must conclude for this week, pausing only to note with undisguised pleasure the decease of such blots on the press as the Age, Argus, and Satirist, those panderers to the lust of youth and the pruriency of age, and to give a passing glance at the organs of quackery, such as the Exodus Nux, with its one hundred subscribers, the Homœopathic Times, with its circulation of 12,800 stamps in the twelve-months, and the Vegetarian Advocate with its extraordinary consumption of 2,970 penny stamps in the twelvemonth. We must leave our chapter on the life and death of the railway papers until our next article—a most curious and instructive comment on the railroad mania.

(To be continued.)

* It would be unfair to include the Literary Gazette and the Athenæum in this comparison, as their stamped circulation is no criterion of their true one, it being confined solely to their country and foreign subscribers.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS

FRIDAY,—NOVEMBER 26.

—— Accounts from Madras to the 19th instant received yesterday mention that there had been heavy rain there for a week previous, in addition to the first burst of the monsoon. The tanks were all quite full, and none of those in the neighbourhood had up to that date burst,—but the people were beginning to feel anxious on the subject, as anything like a further heavy downpour would cause the demolition of some of the bunds. One very remarkable feature in the present monsoon had been the total absence of thunder and lightning since the commencement of the rains. There had also been a good deal of rain from the *South*, which was likewise an irregularity, as generally heretofore when the wind had got round to that quarter the rain had ceased.

—— It may be in the recollection of our readers that it was the intention of certain Irish ladies at Madras to hold a Fancy Fair for the benefit of some of the work schools of their native country which, in consequence of the late distress in Ireland, have, from want of funds, had their spheres of usefulness much diminished. It has now been decided that the Fair shall take place in the Banqueting Room at Government House Madras in the end of January or early in February next. There must be many ladies in Bombay who will doubtless be glad to contribute to this fair, whose contributions will be thankfully accepted. They should be addressed to Government House, Madras, superscribed "for the Fancy Fair in aid of the Irish schools." They can be sent from Bombay by the P. and O. Co's. Steamer leaving about the 18th January, and will thus reach their destination in proper time.

—— We take the following news letter from the *Bombay Times* of to-day : it contains many items of interest :—"We learn from Deesa that the wing of the 2nd Cavalry at that station is to leave for Rajkote on the 1st December to relieve the wing there stationed, which will then proceed to Deesa. The invalids of H. M's 8th, under command of Lieut. Walker, consisting of 7 sergeants, 6 corporals, and 44 privates, with four artillerymen, left Deesa for Bombay on the 3rd instant. They were under the medical charge of Dr. Domenichetti. Six had died before reaching Cambay—all being men who had derived no benefit from a sojourn on Mount Aboo, and who had consequently been sent off to the presidency on their way to England for change Captain Daniel, 8th foot, was, it was believed, about to apply for medical leave to the Cape. He was much respected by both officers and men, and his approaching departure from amongst them was looked forward to with regret. Sickness had been very general at the station during the past two months, the prevailing disease being common fever : there had, however, been no casualities. The weather was becoming pleasant, though during the early part of the month it had been hot and disagreeable. The range of the thermometer up to the 20th had been—maximum 94°, minimum 64°, mean 79°. No rain had fallen during the months of September, October, and November, though the appearance of the sky on numerous occasions had led to the belief that it was at hand. An officer's servant had while out shooting been killed by the mussaul of his master's companion : he had been shot through the head,—whether accidentally or designedly could not of course be known : dead men tell no tales."

—— Twenty-three Mahomedans, charged with being concerned in the first Riot which took place on the 17th ultimo, were yesterday fully committed by Mr. Spens, the Senior Magistrate of Police, to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions. These parties will be prosecuted by the Government Law Officers, who will prepare indictments against them. Some will be charged with cutting and wounding, some with felonies of various descrip-

tions, and others with aggravated assaults. Each case will be tried separately, and as the witnesses are very numerous, the trials will add greatly to the business of the Sessions which would have otherwise been rather light. They will commence on Wednesday next the 3rd proximo, Sir William Yardley presiding.

SATURDAY,—NOVEMBER 29.

—— The following announcement appears in the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* of the 19th instant:—"We have just heard of one of the Chief Secretaries' intention to resign the service, owing to some erroneous statements prepared by him, which led to the closing of the 5 per cent loan sooner than would otherwise have occurred, and which drew forth some very severe remarks as to his carelessness and remissness from the Governor General. We have not seen the Governor General's letter, but it is said that His Lordship never expected such errors to originate with an officer of so high a standing as this Secretary."

—— We are glad to find that the recent differences betwixt the Mahomedan and Parsee communities are in a fair way of being brought to a happy and peaceful issue. A meeting of the heads of those castes was held on the afternoon of Thursday last at the residence of Mr. Lumsden, Secretary to Government in the Judicial and General Departments for the purpose of endeavouring to effect a reconciliation betwixt the parties, when it was stated by the Cazee of Bombay on the part of the Mahomedans, that if the Parsee Editor of the Goozerattee newspaper in which the memoir of Mahomed appeared, which has been the cause of all the recen tstrife, would submit an explanation or apology for having written the offensive article, the Mahomedans would be content to let bygones be bygones and live in peace for the future with their fellow townsmen as if nothing had happened. This proposal having been agreed to, another meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Mr Lumsden's residence in the Fort, at which all the principal Parsee and Mahomedan gentlemen of the Island met to receive the explanation in question. The Meeting was presided over by Sir Erskine Perry, who made a most appropriate speech on the occasion. The apology was then read, and accepted by the Cazee on the part of the Mahomedan community, and in order to prove to the popu place, who had already been prepared for the matter, that a treaty of peace had been duly ratified between the contending factions, the deputation left Mr Lumsden's house in their carriages, and drove through the principal streets of the Native town where great numbers of persons of all castes were assembled to see the sight. In the first carriage of the cavalcade the Cazee of Bombay, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq., Sir Erskine Perry, and Mr. Lumsden were seated In the same manner, in the other carriages, the leading men of both communities sat side by side, and after traversing those streets in which the recent tumults had prevailed, and passing through the Bhendy Bazar road and making a round by the Obelisk and Bellasis roads, the deputation took leave of the Cazee at his own house. Not the slightest display of enthusiasm of any kind was exhibited by the populace assembled in the streets through which the carriages passed, and the crowd who gazed on the spectacle looked on apparently quite unmoved. The following is a translation of the apology of Byramjee Cursetjee, the Editor of the *Chitra Dnyan Durpun*:—"We stated several times that the likeness of Huzrut Mahomed, and a brief account of his life, which we published in our paper of the 23rd September 1851, and completed in the subsequent issue, were not intended by us to hurt the feelings of the Mahomedans; but still we find they consider that we published the likeness and account to offend their feelings. We there, fore, beg to state again, for the satisfaction of all, that we considered and do still consider, Huzrut Mahomed to be one of the most remarkable persons that ever lived, and that we published a brief account of his life for our readers; and the likeness we published was copied from the work of Simon Ocley. We did not intend to offend the feelings of the Mahomedans by this publication, nor did we even think that it contained any thing offensive.] Nevertheless, as they have taken offence at it, we beg to express our regret and deference."

—— The *Madras Athenæum* of the 20th instant mentions that three Native candidates for ordination are about to be admitted to the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland. They have been at least fourteen years under Christian instruction, and almost all that time in connection with the Institution. Two of them are now about thirty years of age, being nineteen when they were baptized by Mr. Anderson in 1841: the third is twenty-seven, and was baptized also in 1841. They were several years students in the Institution before their baptism. After a probationary course of nearly five years, they were licensed as Preachers of the Gospel in 1846. And now after nearly six years' exercise at their calling and gifts as Preachers to their own countrymen in their own tongues, Tamil and Telugu, as well as in English to the Free Church congregation, they are to be admitted to the full powers of Ministers of the Gospel in connection with the Madras Free Church Presbytery.

MONDAY,—DECEMBER 1.

—— The Right Reverend John Harding, D. D., Lord Bishop of Bombay, was formally installed in the Cathedral yesterday forenoon in the presence of one of the largest congregations ever assembled there. The ceremony of installation was performed by the Venerable Arch deacon Keays, assisted by the Reverend J. Spring. His Lordship afterwards preached a sermon admirably adapted to the occasion from the 1st Chapter of Luke's Gospel, 17th verse.

—— A Law case of much interest to the shipping and mercantile interests has lately been decided at Calcutta, and as it is of general applicability we think it right to give it a place here in a condensed form. The majority of the Calcutta insurance offices refused to insure by the English ship *Monarchy* except at an enhanced premium, because she did not carry four men to the hundred tons in accordance with their rules. Thereupon a firm which had taken a shipping order for sugar refused to fulfil its contract, and the agents, who had consequently to take freight at a lower rate, sued in the Small Cause Court for the amount so lost. Mr. Reddie, the First Judge, decided against them on the ground that though the ship was proved to be seaworthy and sufficiently manned, it was shown to be a custom in Calcutta to consider the shipping order as including an implied warranty that the goods should be insurable on the vessel there. As insurance could not in this case be obtained on the usual terms, the Judge held that the contract was annulled; and decided against the agents. On the case being appealed to the Supreme Court, however, this decision was reversed, the Court being of opinion that the custom had not been sufficiently proved; and that even if such a custom existed, it was an unreasonable one which should not be upheld by the law.

—— A Naval expedition has left Calcutta to enforce apology and reparation from the Burmese. The expedition sailed from the Hooghly on the 19th ultimo, and consists of H. M. S. *Fox* 42. H. M. S. *Serpent*, 12, with the Honorable Company's war steamers *Tenasserim* and *Proserpine*, the whole under the command of Commodore Lambert, R. N. The compensation to be demanded for damages sustained by British subjects is said to be very considerable, and if the Burmese should be found contumacious, the Commodore has orders to inflict chastisement on the offenders without awaiting further orders. The first efforts to obtain the reparation sought for will be made at Rangoon, and should our demands not be instantly complied with, the place will be held in pledge until they are satisfied. Captain Lewis, the master of the merchant ship *Champion*, the latest British victim of Burmese insolence and extortion, accompanies the expedition, as a witness it is presumed to prove the validity of the claims to be presented and enforced. Lieutenant Latter, of the 67th Regt. Bengal N. I., an accomplished Burmese scholar, and Mr. Edwardes of the Civil Service, formerly attached to the embassy at Ava, go as interpreters. The decision of the Governor-General to call the Burmese to account, seems to have given satisfaction. It may be doubted whether they will again "seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," after the lesson they received in the last war, and it appears to be the common belief of those who have made the politics of the Burmese their study, that the mere appearance of the present armament off Rangoon will be sufficient to frighten the authorities into a compliance with all our demands. It is considered that an indispensible condition to a peaceful settlement of the

atter is that we must insist on having a Resident at Ran-oon or Ava It is a very remarkable feature in our previous lations with that country, that this should not have been made ne of the conditions on which peace was declared at the conclusion the war.

TUESDAY,—DECEMBER 2.

—— We regret to have to announce the death yesterday at the Presidency of Assistant Surgeon John Young, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, who had only recently arrived in Bombay on his way home on medical furlough

—— It is announced in Bombay Government orders that Capt. C. W. Maude, 18th N. I., retires from the service from the 1st January. This will give promotion to Lieutenant and Adjutant John Combe (1838,) and Ensign P. A. Elphinstone (1847.)—Ensign A. G. St. John Mildmay, 2nd E. L. I., is about to be employed in a civil capacity in Nimar.

—— The Governor-General has appointed Colonel C. D. Wilkinson, C. B., and Brevet Colonel G. Warren, Brigadiers of the 2nd class: the former officer has been posted to the Delhi and the latter to the Barrackpore command. Captain P. H. K. Dewaal, 34th B. N. I., Lieutenant E. G. Langmore, 27th N. I., and Lieutenant H. D. Twysden, 33rd N. I., have been granted furloughs to Europe on medical certificate,—and Brevet Major W. S. Evans, artillery, commissary of ordance at Agra, is about to apply for furlough.

—— The Mortality table for the past month of November for the town and islands of Bombay and Colaba shows the total number of deaths to have been 793, of which 21 occurred from cholera, 11 from unnatural and 761 from natural causes. The following is a summary of the numbers of deaths in each case:—Europeans 7 natural; Indo-Britons and Indo-Portuguese, 3 natural; native Christians and Jews, 26 natural, and 2 violent; Mahomedans, 209 natural, 2 cholera, and 2 violent: Parsees, 60 natural, and 1 cholera; Hindoos, 453 natural, 18 cholera, and 3 violent; Unknown Castes, 3 natural, and 1 cause unkown.

—— Letters from Mahabuleshwur state that Sir John Grey proposed leaving the hills on the 8th, and will be in Bombay on the 10th instant.

—— We take the following important notice of the alleged Abdication of the Emperor of China (the Manchoo Dynasty) from the *Friend of India*—"Our latest advices from Hong Kong extend only to the end of September, and reports which they have given of the progress of the great rebellion, are exceedingly scanty, owing to the impossibility of procuring accurate information from the seat, of war. It has hitherto been the general impression that the progress of hostilities was towards the south, and that the great object of Tien Teh, the Usurper, was to obtain possession of the great seaport of Canton. Important intelligence has, however just been received at Darjeeling through a Lama who came in twenty days from Lassa to the Sikkim Durbar, that the Rebels have been steadily advancing towards the North, and that when they approached Pekin, it was deemed advisable for the present Emperor to quit the capital and retire. He is stated to have abdicated the throne about eight weeks ago, and the leader of the rebellion, a descendant of the old Ming dynasty, immediately ascended it. There is said to have been no engagement in the neighbourhood of Pekin; the Manchoo Dynasty had lost the prestige of its power, and yielded at once to the force of circumstances. How far this intelligence is to be relied on, it is impossible to say; we give it on the authority of the Lama, and as it has reached us. But we well remember that on a former occasion the intelligence received at Darjeeling by the land route from China, and which had anticipated the news by sea, was fully corroborated at a subsequent period, and there is nothing in the circumstances of the empire to give an air of incredibility to the present report, however startling it may appear."

—— By the last accounts received from Cabool, information has been received that the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan is still alive but in a very precarious state. The preparations for a struggle betwixt the Dost's son Goolam Hyder and his brother Sultan Mahomed still keeps the country in a state of the most feverish excitement and alarm and many of the more wealthy of the Hindoo Bankers and Merchants have fled into the neighbouring districts under British rule.

WEDNESDAY,—DECEMBER 3.

—— The "Bombay Times' in its Overland Summary thus epitomises the transactions at Baroda, which have engaged the attention of the local press for some time past:—"Investigations arising out of a case of great atrocity, the details of which have repeatedly been laid before our readers, discover a state of corruption and awaken an amount of suspicion of British honesty grievous to contemplate. The widow of a wealthy banker, left heir to nearly a million sterling of money, was stripped of her possessions by the manager of the house, robbed of her child,—cast into prison, and pronounced an adulteress and a swindler. Her husband's house was under the protection of the British Government, to whom she applied for redress in vain, until Colonel Outram in 1850 took up the case and found every one of the allegations made by her borne out by proof. In the course of the enquiry it appeared that the native officers of the Residency had accepted of bribes and misled their principal by false interpretations,—that vast sums of money had been sent to Bombay for the purposes of corruption,—and that the secrets of Government had by this means been disclosed and transmitted to Baroda. The names of men high in office were brought into suspicion, and the whole mischief aggravated by that mystery-mongering and procrastination in which it is the delight of Government to indulge. Meanwhile Government are said to be highly dissatisfied that enquiries should have been pushed so far, and that they are greatly alarmed at the threatened result. The natives reason thus, and it is not easy to meet their arguments: for twenty years or more have sums varying from five to twenty thousand pounds sterling been annually sent from Baroda to Bombay for the purposes of corruption; would this practice be persisted in by the closest-fisted and clearest-headed monied men in India did they not find that they had in some way or other the worth of their money? The late Guicowar—one of the ablest native princes of his time—in 1840 set aside the sum of one hundred and forty thousand pounds to purchase up the Government of Sir James Carnac; would this ever have been dreamt of if money had not before been found capable of being expended to advantage? Nothing but a public enquiry accompanied by the publication of the whole official papers on the subject, will clear our reputation of the suspicion under which it is at present suffering."

——An extensive fire broke out in the Store-houses of the P. and O Steam Navigation Company in the Dockyard at Mazagon at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by which stores belonging to the Company, to the value of from one and a half to two lacks of Rupees was destroyed. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The goods consumed by the fire were only partially insured: the buildings in which they were stored have been completely destroyed. These latter are valued at about seventy five thousand Rupees and belonged to Meerza Mahomed Ali Khan, the owner of the Dockyard, from whom they were rented by the P. and O. Company.

——The expedition which left Peshawur under the command of Sir Colin Campbell on the 25th October last to take the field against the Affreedis and the Momund tribes beyond the North West frontier, has had very little to do in the way of fighting. After taking possession of Mitchnie with little or no resistance from the people, and burning the stores of grain, destroying the surrounding villages, and throwing everything they could lay their hands on into the river, the force encamped at a place called Dubb, awaiting the construction of a fort now in progress, intended to receive a body of troops and to form a link in a line of posts commanding important points on the frontier. A detachment of the force is stationed at a place called Muthee to keep the hill men of that neighbourhood in check. Up to the date of the latest

accounts received from Sir Colin's force, not a single casualty had occurred on our side from the fire of the enemy, and they had latterly been rendered more chary than ever of approaching our camp, by falling into an ambusede, which severely punished their temerity. The latest tidings received are to the 14th ultimo, and it is stated that the Fort is progressing very slowly, the sandy nature of the soil being much against the building. The Momunds had assembled under the chief of Lallpoora to consult as to ulterior measures, and seem to have been greatly perplexed by the determination we have manifested of establishing ourselves in their country. It is believed that Sadut Khan, the chief in question, has hitherto held aloof from the doings of his eastern clansmen, and that he will not now commit himself to support them. A reinforcement of forty-five men from each of the regiments at Peshawur left that station on the 13th ultimo to join the force under Sir Colin Campbell.

——By the last accounts Captain Coke and his force has returned from the Meeranzie valley and recrossed the Koorum: they had only twice been in any way annoyed by an enemy, when two men were killed. The Wuzeerees had attacked the guard over the Bahadur Khel salt mine: they had been repulsed with a loss of eleven men—our party had five or six wounded.

——We see it stated that the Scinde Camal Baggage corps is, under orders from the Court of Directors, to be disbanded from the 31st instant.

——Lieutenant Colonel H. Lyons, of the 28th Regiment N. I., has been appointed to succeed Captain French as Town Major of Bombay. The latter officer leaves for England to-day in the Steamer *Acbar*.

——A Parsee named Pestonjee Ruttonjee, one of the persons assaulted in the riot which took place on the afternoon of Saturday the 22nd Nov., died in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on Sunday last the 30th ultimo. The deceased was first received into Hospital on the evening of the day on which he was assaulted, and was discharged on the following Tuesday morning, but was again taken back there on Saturday last as he was suffering from brain fever, from the effects of which he died as above stated. Before his death,—on Wednesday last, he had gone to the Fort Police office where he appears to have obtained the assistance of two Policemen to enable him to arrest the parties who had maltreated him, but none of these men were taken into custody until Sunday, just before his death. Three Mahomedans have been arrested who are charged with having assaulted the deceased, and two more have it is said absconded, as they are nowhere to be found. Five men in all are said to have assaulted the deceased on the occasion in question, but none of these persons were known to the deceased, and he never mentioned their names to any of his friends after the assault had taken place. An Inquisition was taken on Monday before Edward Arthur, Esq., Coroner of Bombay, at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, on view of the body of the deceased when the jury returned the following verdict:—"The Jury assembled to inquire touching the death of Pestonjee Ruttonjee do find that it resulted from blows inflicted upon him in an unprovoked assault on the 22nd ultimo, by certain Mussulmans, but that the evidence before the Court does not identify the individuals by whom they were inflicted."

THURSDAY,—DECEMBER 4.

—— A shocking outrage was committed by a Malay Sailor named Francis Banhos, on the night of Tuesday last. Incited as it is supposed by a fit of jealousy, he attacked a Native Portuguese named Francisco Miranda, whom he suspected of having seduced his wife during his last absence at sea, and attempted to stab him with a knife; the man escaped from his assailant without receiving any injury, and fled, when the ruffian, determined as it appeared on being revenged upon some one, stabbed two unoffending native Christians named Miguel Lopes and Joseph Gomes who happened to be in the way and then fled to a house in Sonapore. Lopes is dangerously wounded and is not expected to survive the injuries he has received. He has received a stab six inches in depth in the back, between the shoulders, which has penetrated into the chest, and it is feared the lungs are greatly injured. The other man Gomes is also severely hurt, having received several cuts in the back, one of which near the spine is considered a dangerous wound. After effecting his escape the perpetrator of this outrage was traced by the Police and apprehended them in a lodging house kept by one of his countrymen but before this could be effected he made a desperate resistance and wounded two other persons, one a Parsee Compositor named Hormusjee Pestonjee, and the other a Native Constable of Police. Their wounds are slight and they are in no danger of their lives. The prisoner's account of himself is that he had been drinking very hard for several days together and had no recollection of what he had done. It is very creditable to Mr. Thornton, the Magistrate at Mazagon, that he lost not a moment on hearing of the shocking occurrence in taking down the evidence of all the parties concerned.

—— The Fourth Criminal Sessions for the present year commenced yesterday, Sir William Yardley presiding. There are 29 cases in the Calendar, but none of them are of a very serious nature.

——We regret to see it stated that fears are entertained for the safety of the B. S. N Company's Steamer *Surat* whose return from Kurrachee has been looked for ever since Friday or Saturday last. Accounts have been received of a violent storm having occurred on the coast of Scinde on the 21st instant, and a correspondent in to day's *Gazette* writing from Kurrachee, where the arrival of this vessel was most anxiously expected, gives it as his opinion that the *Surat* has either been driven away some two hundred miles to the Westward, or gone down. That some accident has happened to the vessel there seems to be no doubt, but we sincerely hope that the crew and passengers have been saved.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1851.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, Attached Assistant to the Collector of Poona, has been allowed to visit the Presidency, to prepare himself for the Public Examination in January next.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1851.

Captain J. D. Dunsterville, Deputy Collector of Jurruck, has been allowed leave on Medical Certificate, from the 23rd May to the 22nd Sept. last.

Mr. R. H. Showell, Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments, is a lowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. D. C. R. Leighton, having on the 16th ultimo assumed charge of his duties as First Assistant Collector of Sholapoor, is gazetted as having acted in the appointment from that date up to the 17th idem, when Mr. Compton left India for Europe.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1851.

Lieutenant W. Waddington, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, assumed charge, on the 7th ultimo, of his appointment as Acting 2nd Class Assistant in the Road and Tank Department.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Govt.

Bombay General Orders.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1851.

No. 629 of 1851.—Captain F. T. French, of the 23rd Regiment N. I., is allowed a Furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 630 of 1851.—Referring to General Order No. 617, of 18th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe on private affairs, granted to Capt. H. Berthon, in General Order No. 622, of the 3d December 1849, is cancelled from the 6th instant, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 631 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, No. 573, dated Fort William, 7th November 1851. The Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Officers of the Bengal and Madras Establishments, under the operation of General Orders, No. 226, of the 14th November 1836. Lieut. Col. Robert John Hussay Vivian, of the Madras Infantry, to be Colonel by Brevet. Lieut. Colonel William Nairn Forbes, of the Bengal Engineers, to be Colonel by Brevet. Lieut. Col. Thomas Littleton Green, of the Madras Infantry, to be Colonel by Brevet, —From the 15th Sept. 1851, and to stand above Colonel Alexander Carnegy, C. B., of the Bengal Infantry.

J. S. BANES, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Mily. Dept.

No. 632 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Orders by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council No. 581, dated Fort William the 6th Nov. 1851.

With reference to paragraph 11. of Act No. XXXVI. of 1850, published in General Orders, by the President of the Council of India in Council No. 503, of 11th October 1850, the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor General is pleased to direct as follows:

2. Native Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers, or public followers, in the military service of the East India Company, who, under sentence of a criminal tribunal or of a court martial, may be imprisoned in a civil or criminal jail, shall, during the term of confinement, be fed and clothed by the prison authorities, under the rules applying to prisoners generally.

3. Persons of the above descriptions confined for short terms under sentences of court martil in regimental quarter guards, or other regimental guard rooms, solitary cells, or the like, or in station guard rooms, &c., shall be fed at an expense not exceeding two annas daily, the necessary sum to be

furnished by the commissariate department on requisition. In such cases clothing will not be allowed by the State.

J. S. BANKS, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Mily. Dept.

No. 633 of 1851.—Capt. Hill, Executive Engineer Lower Scinde Division assumed charge of the Superintending Engineer's Office in Scinde, from Lieut. C. J. Scott, on the 24th ultimo, on the departure of that Officer from Kurrachee.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1851.

No. 634 of 1851, Captain E. P. Lynch, K. L. S., of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on Medical Certificate.

No. 635 of 1851.—Captain A. B. Rathborne, of the 24th Regt. N. I., is allowed to proceed to Egypt and Syria, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bombay on that account for a period of eighteen months.

No. 636 of 1851.—The services of Ensign A. G. St. John Mildmay, of the 2nd European Regt., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for civil employment in Nimar.

No. 637 of 1851.—Captain C. W. Maude, of the 18th Regt. N. I., is permitted to retire from the Honorable Company's Service, on the pension of his rank, from the 1st of January 1852.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1851.

No. 638 of 1851.—The following Native promotions are made:—

Scinde Camel Baggage Corps.

Jemadars Bhowany Sing, Girwar Sing, Gujjoo Tewarree, and Shaik Emam Bux, to be Subedars, to complete the Establishment.—Date of rank 1st Nov. 1851.

Havildar Bapnack Heernack to be Jemedar.—Do. do.

No. 639 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to direct that the Scinde Camel Baggage Corps be disbanded from the 31st of December next.

The Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates received from the Line, are to be retransferred to the same in their present rank, and distributed to Regiments in such manner as his Excellency the Commander in Chief may direct, to be borne as Supernumeraries, until absorbed by Casualties.

The Native Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers originally enlisted for the Camel Baggage Corps, are to be discharged with gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for every complete year's service, the minimum gratuity being fixed at two months' pay.

The privates of the same class are to have the option of enlisting into Regiments of the Line (provided they be found fit for the same) or of being discharged with similar gratuities.

The whole of the arms, accoutrements, ammunition and stores (the property of Government) are to be returned into stores at the nearest Ordnance Depôt.

Such of the Camels as may be found fit and are required by the Commissariat are to be made over to that department, the remainder are to be disposed of at once to the best advantage, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Scinde Division.

The Elephants, with their establishments, are to be retained for the present, and hereafter disposed of under orders which will be separately communicated.

All Establishments, with exception of those specified in the preceding para, are to be paid up and discharged on the 31st December.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be required for carrying out the details of this measure.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1851.

No. 640 of 1851.—The following Genl. Roll of Remittances to Europe will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the next Overland Mail:—

1st. General Roll for the Quarter ending 31st October 1851, of Family Remittances, of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces serving under the Presidency from the 8th, 83d, and 86th Regiments of Foot.

2nd. General Rolls, from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 83d Regiment of Foot, on account of Commission Fees.

3rd. General Rolls, for the Quarter ending Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in H. M. Forces, serving under the Presidency, from the 8th, 64th, 83d, and 86th Regiments of Foot, 78th Highlanders and 10th Royal Hussars.

4th. General Rolls, for the Quarter ending 31st October 1851, of Effects and Credits of deceased Commissioned Officers in H. M. Forces, serving under this Presidency, from the 64th and 83d Regts. of Foot.

5th. General Rolls, of Effects and Credits of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 8th, 64th, 83d, and 86th Regts. of Foot, 78th Highlanders and 10th Royal Hussars.

6th. General Rolls, for the Quarter ending 31st October 1851, of Remittances on account of Regimental necessaries of Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency, 8th, 64th, 83d and 86th Regiments of Foot, 78th Highlanders and 10th Royal Hussars.

7th. General Rolls, for the Quarter ending the 31st October 1851, of Remittances of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Honorable Company's Service.

8th. General Rolls, for the Quarter ending the 31st October 1851, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Honorable Company's Regiments.

No. 641 of 1851.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to authorise the grant of a donation of One Thousand Rupees to Lieutenant J. P. Lester, of the 10th Regiment N. I., for proficiency attained by him in four Native languages.

Bombay Castle, 2nd December, 1851.

No. 642 of 1851.—Genl. Colonel H. Lyons, of the 28th Regiment N. I. is appointed Town Major of Bombay in French proceeding to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1851.

No. 643 of 1851.—The following appointment is made:—

12th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant James Daun to be Quarter Master and Interpreter, in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages. Date of appointment, 8th Nov. 1851.

No. 644 of 1851.—Captain W. Brown, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for three months, to proceed to Madras, on private affairs.

No. 645 of 1851.—The following Order is confirmed:—

An Order by Major J. G. Hume, dated Deesa, the 12th November 1851, appointing Lieutenant H. H. James to act as Quarter Master and Paymaster to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Pelly, on duty to Bombay, or until further orders.

No. 646 of 1851.—The following promotions are made:—

Corps of Engineers.	Date of Rank.
Lieutenant Colonel C. Waddington, C. B., to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice Jervis, deceased	14th Oct. 1851.
Senior Major W. B. Goodfellow to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Waddington promoted	Do. do.
Captain H. B. Turner to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) B. J. Marjory to be Captain, and 2nd Lieutenant C. T. Boddam to be 1st Lieutenant, in succession to Goodfellow, promoted	Do. do.

The following Officers are ranked from the dates specified opposite their names, and posted to the Corps and Regiment as follows:—

Rank as 2nd Lieut. and Ensign in the

Regiment.	*Army.*	*To what Corps appointed*
Thomas Gillespie	14th Oct. 1851.	9th June 1848. Corps of Engineers.
Geo. Ed. Stanley Bell.	28th Oct. 1851.	13th June 1850, 2nd Gr. R. N. I.

No. 647 of 1851.—Lieutenant Nasmyth, of the Engineers, has been appointed by the Government of India under G. O. No. 59, of the 14th November last, 2nd Assistant in the Bombay branch of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

No. 648 of 1851.—Corporals William Manifold and Richard Bailey are appointed Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, from the 11th ultimo, and attached to the Survey of the Eastern Narra, in Upper Scinde.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut.-Col., Secy., to Gvt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 25th November, 1851.

1. The leave of absence granted to Captain A. Crawford, Brigade Major at Baroda, in G. O. C. of the 18th instant, is to have effect from the 25th instant, instead of the date therein ordered.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

20th Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. P. Forbes, from 15th Nov. to 15th Dec., to remain at Asseergh'r, on medical certificate.

3. In view to the Establishment of uniformity of appearance between the European and Native ranks of regiments of the Native Army, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that Mustaches be worn by all European Commissioned and Non Commissioned officers actually serving with Native Corps, of whatever branch of the service.

Officers detached from their regiments on permanent Staff or Civil Employ are permitted to follow their own pleasure in the matter referred to.

4. 2nd Lieut. W. J. H. Stevenson, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, is posted to the 3d Company of that Battalion stationed at Belgaum.

5. Assistant Surgeon G. R. Nuttall is appointed to the Medical charge of the 29th Regiment N. I., vice Assistant Surgeon Ballantine deceased.

6. Private William Ross and William Connors, of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, are transferred to the 1st Bombay European Regiment, (Fusiliers.)

7. The following promotions and arrangements in the subordinate Medical Department are ordered.

Assistant Apothecary M. Miguel, General duty Scinde, is attached to Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment Assistant Apothecary J. D. N. Zaretta is appointed to General duty Scinde.

Acting second Hospital Assistant Lawrence de Almeida, attached to the Indian Navy, is confirmed in that rank, vice Luxem in Cu'ium promoted.

1st Grade Apprentice Bhajee Powar, of the Civil Hospital Ahmedabad, is attached to the 4th Battalion Artillery.

John Harry Bedford to be made a second Grade Apprentice in the European branch of the service, and attached to the European General Hospital

Second Grade Apprentice John Fugart is attached to the 4th Troop Horse Artillery.

6. Second Grade Apprentice Babajee Killojee, Marine Battalion, is discharged the service.

7. The following order is confirmed.

A Garrison order by Brigadier W. Wyllie, c. B., dated Bombay the 20th November 1851, directing, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief of the Garrison, Surgeon J. Don M. D., 6th Regiment N. I. to receive Medical charge of the Head Quarters of the 14th Regiment N. I. from that date, as a temporary arrangement.

8. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Regt. of Artillery.—2nd Lieut. W. H. J. Henderson, from 15th October to 25th October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Station.

10th Regt. N. I.—Major J. G. Hume, from 13th Nov. to 31st Dec., to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Ditto Assist. Surgeon H. Pitman, from 1st Dec. to 10th February 1852 to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee Language.

24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. E. McPherson, from 7th December to 31st January 1852, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Mahratta Language.

Ensign G. E. S. Bell, attached to the 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers) from the 23d November to 31st Dec. 1851, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 27th November 1851.

2. With reference to G. O. C. No. 1 of the 15th May last Assistant Surgeon J. M. Bowie, having been reported by the Staff Surgeon as Rajkote fit for duty, is removed from the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse to the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, and directed to proceed forthwith and join the latter corps at Belgaum to which he will remain attached until further orders.

2. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Delamain, C. B., dated Neemuch the 16th November 1851, authorizing the issue of one month's subsistence money each, to five rejected recruits enlisted for the 3rd Battalion of Artillery to enable them to return to their villages.

3. The following arrangement in the subordinate medical department is made.

Adam Arthur Byrne to be a second grade apprentice in the European branch of the service, and attached to the 4th Troop Horse Artillery.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 28th Nov. 1851.

1. The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by the Officer Commanding No. 7 Light Field Battery, dated Kurrachee the 8th November 1851, directing Lieut. Worgan, to receive Veterinary charge of the horses of the Battery from that date, on the departure of Veterinary Surgeon McDowell, from the station.

An order by Major General S. B. Auchmuty, C. B., dated Poona, the 17th November 1851, directing Assistant Surgeon Weston, of the 27th Regiment N. I, to receive temporary Medical charge of the 3d Regt. N. I., on the departure of Surgeon Cahill from the Station.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

21st Regt. N. I.—Ensign R. Litchfield, from 15th Dec 1851 to 15th April 1852, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters Mahableshwur, 29th November 1851.

1. With reference to G. G. O. No. 625, dated the 6th inst., Lieut. Col. A. Troward, therein transfered to the Invalid Establishment is posted to the Native Veteran Battalion.

2. With reference to G. G. O. No. 627, dated the 26th inst., Assistant Surgeon Grant Nicholson, is appointed to the Medical charge of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieu. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M.'s Forces.
Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 24th November 1851.

Assist. Surgeon Todd, 86th, at present at the Presidency, will remain for the purpose of affording Medical Aid to the Recruits expected by the Earl of Harkwick on their march to Poona.

Leave of absence—

64th Foot.—Captain Duncane, in extension, from 30th November to 15th December 1851, to enable him to join his Regiment in Scinde.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 27th Nov. 1851.

The following are confirmed:—

Regimental order by Lieut. Col. Stisted, Commanding H. M. 78th Highlanders, dated 16th October 1851, appointing Lieut. Macpherson as Interpreter to the Regt. from the date of his arrival from England from leave of absence, viz, 16th October 1851.

Ditto ditto dated 25th Oct. 1851, appointing Serjeant Frederic McKay as Provost Serjeant from 25th October 1851, vice Serjeant Samuel Ross, about to accompany the Invalids to Bombay.

Ditto ditto dated 31st October 1851, appointing a Committee of Paymastership consequent on the departure on leave of Capt. Lockhart.

President.—Captain Grehan.
Members.—Captains Keogh and Rice.

Captain Grehan will officiate as Pay Master as heretofore on the responsibility of the Committee, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency

the Commander in Chief in India.

Leave of absence—

86th Foot.—Lieut. E. B. Weaver, from 1st December 1851 to 15th January 1852, to Bombay, on urgent private affairs

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 29th November 1851.

The leave of absence granted in General Order dated Head Quarters Camp Roopur, 7th November 1851, to Lieut. Gillmore, of H. M. 78th Highlanders, for two years to England, on private affairs, is hereby cancelled at that Officer's request, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

Lieut. Gillmore will forthwith join and do duty with the Wing of his Regiment stationed at Bombay.

Sir John Grey, K. C. B.
(Sd.) T. S. Cosway, Major,
Actg. Depy. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces Bombay.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 27th November 1851.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Ordnance Dept.—Conductor T. Bloodwell, from 1st Nov. to 30th Nov. in extension, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1851.

1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Alice, Widow of the late Private John Copsal, of the Pension list, to the benefits of Lord Clive's fund on a monthly stipend of Rupees 3-8 three and eight annas.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the Service of Riding-Master Serjeant John Terry, of the 4th Troop Horse Artillery, on a Pension of two shillings a day in Europe

3. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has beenpleased to admit Caroline, widow of the late Hospital Serjeant J. Neroy, of the 1st European Regiment Fusiliers to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, on a stipend of Rupees five and annas eight Rs. 5-8 per mensem, commencing six, months after the demise of her husband

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 1st December 1851.

1. The undermentioned officers having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon as requiring a further extension of leave at this Presidency, for the benefit of their health, have their leave respectively prolonged to the 31st instant.

Lieut. J. R. Hawkins, Artillery.
Lieut J. Hamilton, do
2nd Lieut. F. Lloyd, do.
Veterinary Surgeon P. McDowello. do
Ensign J. Barnes, 1st Gr. Regt. N. I.
Lieut. G. Skipton, 2nd do.
Major J. C. Heath, 5th Regt. N. L. I.
Captain H. Rudd. 5th do.
Lieut T. Oliver, 5th do.
Major R. Blood, 11th Regt. N. I.
Captain T. Minster, 11th do.
Ensign G. A. F. Youngbusband, 13th do.
Ensign W. E. Williams, 14th do.
Lieut. J. D. Williams, 28th do.
Assistant Surgeon C. R. O Bloxham, Scinde Camel Baggage Corps.

2. The following officers having been reported fit for duty are directed to rejoin their respective Regiments.

Lieut. G. F. Hoge, 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers.)
Lieut. S. Y Howison, 12th Regt. N. I.
Ensign C. T. Heathcote, 12th do.
Ensign H. F. Bolton, 12th do.
Assistant Surgeon G. M. Ogilvie, M. D., 13th do.

(Sd.) P. E. Warburton, Capt.,
Acting Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

At a General Court Martial held at Saugor, on Wednesday the 12th day of September 1851, Lieutenant Charles Henry Middleton of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charges, viz:—

First Charge.—For having in the Mess House of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry at Mhow, on the 26th day of April 1851, been drunk, he being then and there, on Garrison duty as Acting Captain of the day.

Second Charge.—For unofficerlike conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having at the place set forth in the first charge, and on the 24th day of May 1851, with the intention to deter Cornet Whitworth George Brodie Russell of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, from seeking proper redress for a gross insult offered to him by Lieut. William Beresford Boyd of the same Regiment, sought to intimidate the said Cornet Whitworth George Brodie Russell by using to him the following expressions or words to the same effect, "Boyd (meaning Lieutenant William Beresford Boyd of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry,) will shoot you like a Snipe, and by demanding if he, the said Cornet Whitworth George Brodie Russell would fight him, Lieutenant Charles Henry Middleton, and by turning to some of the servants and saying, "mind you have some bullets ready."

Lieutenant Charles Henry Middleton of the 8th Regt. of Light Cavalry, charged in addition to the charges originally preferred against him as follows:

First Additional Charge.—For having at Mhow, on the 5th of July 1851 being then and there under arrest, entered the Mess compound of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry, in defiance of an express prohibition from Major Edward Down, his Commanding Officer as communicated to him by Lieutenant James Gathorne Cookson, Adjutant of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry in a letter bearing date the 28th of May 1851, thereby leaving his confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority.

Second Additional Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having at the time and place set forth in the first additional charge, in consequence of Appao, Mess servant in the employ of the Mess of the 8th Regt. of Light Cavalry, refusing to comply with his (Lieut. Charles Henry Middleton's) demand for brandy which the Mess servants, had been ordered not to supply to him, assaulted and ill-treated the said Appao, by striking him with a stick a violent blow on the arm.

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, and what has been stated in defence is of opinion, that the prisoner Charles Henry Middleton, a Lieutenant in the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry is

Guilty of the first charge,
Not guilty of the second charge
Guilty of the first additional charge,
Guilty of the second additional charge, with the exceptionof the word "violent."

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner Guilty, as above stated doth sentence him, the said Lieutenant Charles Henry Middleton of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to be cashiered.

Saugor, the 25th day of Sept. 1851.

Recommendation.—The Court having performed its duty in awarding the Sentence laid down for such serious offences as being drunk on duty and breaking his arrest, beg now most urgently and respectfully to bring the following extenuating circumstances to the favorable and merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

With regard to the first charge it appears the prisoner had but lately (the previous day) come off the sick report, and it is not improbable that he might in that debilitated state have been (as Major Down states,) suddenly and unexpectedly overcome by liquor, without having in any way exceeded.

In reference to the first additional charge, there is no doubt that the prisoner did by entering the Mess compound break (in point of law) his arrest, still the Court are of opinion, that in so doing he did not wilfully and of malice prepense contemplate flying in the face of Military authority.

Saugor, the 26th day of Sept. 1851.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) R. Armstrong, Lieut.-Genl.

Head Quarters: Madras, 23d October, 1851.

Remarks.—In this case I find no evidence from which it can reasonably be concluded that Lieutenant Middleton was in a debilitated state of health likely to be overcome by liquor, without having in any way exceeded as suggested by the Court, nor does he offer any such excuse for himself. It is deposed to by Major Down, that he, Lieut. Middleton, was almost speechless, he could scarcely articulate, and was totally incapacitated for the performance of any duty. He was overcome very suddenly and was perfectly inoffensive.

The recommendation of the Court has imposed upon me the painful necessity of alluding to the intemperate habits of Lieutenant Middleton, which have been so marked as to occasion special reports being heretofore addressed to His Excellency the Commander in Chief regarding these degrading habits, which have been so long persisted in as to leave no reasonable hope, that if clemency was extended to Lieutenant Middleton he would renounce the vice, which has placed him in his present unfortunate position, I feel therefore compelled to confirm the Sentence pronounced by the Court.

There are some points of discipline connected with this trial upon which my opinion will be communicated hereafter to the proper quarter.

(Signed) R. Armstrong, Lieut. Genl.

Lieutenant C. H. Middleton, is to be struck off the strength of the Army from the date of the publication of this Order at Saugor, which is to be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) R. J. H. Vatas,
Adjutant General of the Army

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1851.

No. 154 of 1851.—Mr. W. H. Spearman, 1st Class Engineer, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, agreeably to the Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1851.

No. 155 of 1851.—The following promotions are made:—

Mr. Arthur Augustus Cookson, Mate and Provisional Lieutenant, to be Lieutenant, vice Besnard, deceased. Date of rank, 11th September 1851.

Mr. Alfred Tubb Windus, Mate, to be Provisional Lieutenant, vice Mason, not qualified. Date of rank, 11th September 1851.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1851.

No. 156 of 1851.—Midshipman G. P. Cavendish, of the Indian Navy, is allowed a furlough to Europe for a period of one year, on Medical Certificate.

No. 157 of 1851.—Messrs. George Drinkwater and William Wynne, 2nd Class Boiler Makers, are promoted to 1st Class Boiler Makers, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1851.

No. 158 of 1851.—Lieutenant Robert Barker is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on Medical Certificate.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. Melvill, Lieut. Colonel, Secretary to Government.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th November 1851.

The following changes, will take place this day, Captain Lynch, from the shore, to the Command of the Hastings.

Commander Campbell, from the Hastings to the shore.

Lieut. Davis, from the Euphrates to the Acbar.

Superintendant's Office, Bombay, 26th November, 1851.

Mr W. Yates, Midshipman, of the Euphrates, is permitted to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 25th instant.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1851.

Mr Duvul, Mate, from the Euphrates, is to be discharged to to the Acbar.

Messrs A. Taylor, and J. Williams, Acting 1st Class 2nd Masters, of the Acbar, are to be discharged to the Hastings, as Supernumeraries.

The above arradgements are to have effect on the 30th instant.

Captain Lynch, Commanding the Hastings, was appointed Superintendent of Pattamars, from the 27th instant.

The following changes are to have effect on the 30th instant.

Lieut. Stroyan, from the Moozuffer to the Palinuras, as Assistant Surveyor.

Lieut. Campbell, from the Ajdaha to the Moozuffer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

Marriage.—At Bombay, on the 29th November, by the Revd. P. Anderson, Lieut. A. G. Davidson, of the 29th Regt. M. N. I., Officiating 2nd in Command of the Maywar Bheel Corps, to Margaret, eldest daughter of James Moore Graham, Esqr, of Cupar Fifeshire.

Births.—At Colaba, on the 26th Nov., the wife of the Revd. P. Anderson. of a daughter. On the 27th Nov., the wife of Hospital Steward A. Pollard, of a son. At Colaba, on the 29th Nov., the wife of R. G. Betham, Esq., I. N., of a daughter.

Death.—At Bombay, on the 26th Nov., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of the Commissariat Department, aged 11 months and 20 days, deeply regretted. At Mhow, on the night of the 15th Nov., W. B Boyd, Esq., late a Lieut. 8th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry. At Lower Colaba, on Friday, the 28th Nov., Mrs. Margaret Rozario, the only beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vass, aged 17 years. On the 27th Nov., the beloved infant child of Mr. A. Pollard, deeply regretted.

Bombay.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

1851.		Arrivals.
25th	Nov.	Captain Waddilove, 8th Regt. Nizam's Army, on leave, from Lingasoogoor.
"	"	Captain H. J. Barr, Staff, to join, from Egypt.
27th	"	Lieut. F. Fanning, 9th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Dharwar.
"	"	Major Davidson, Commissary General, on duty, from Deccan.
"	"	Lieut. J. E. Westrop, 2nd European Regt., L. I., on leave, from Belgaum.
"	"	Ensign Carr, 6th Regt. N. I., to join, from Belgaum.
29th	"	Capt. in D'Oyly T. Compton, Staff, on leave, from Sadra.
"	"	Major Heath, 5th Regt. N. L. I., on sick leave, from Poona.
30th	"	Major Reynolds, 14th Regt. N. I., to join, from Mahableshwur.
1st Dec.		—Lieut. A. Crawford, Artillery, on duty, from Bhooj.
"	"	Captain A. Crawford, Staff, on leave, from Baroda.
2nd	"	Capt. J. A. Wood, 20th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Sholapore.
"	"	Ensign A. Carnegy, 27th Regt, N. I., on leave, from Poona.
3rd	"	Lieutenant Lester, 10th Regt. N. I., on route to Scinde, from Mahableshwur.

DEPARTURES.

26th Nov.—Lieut. J. G. Petrie, Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
29th „ Ensign R. S. Pope, 25th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.
„ „ Lieut. Col. J. D. Hallett, 3d Regt. N. I., to join, to Poona.
2nd Dec.—Captain A. R. Manson, 4th Rifle N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
„ „ Assis ant Surgeon Nuttall, 29th Regt. N. I., to join, to Surat.
3rd „ Lieut. F. Fanning, 9th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
„ „ Lieut. H. E. Patullo, 1st Fusiliers, to join, to Poona.
„ „ Captain Rathborne, 24th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, to Egypt.
„ „ Ensign G. Jervis, 14th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
„ „ Captain P. T. French, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., on leave, to Europe.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

1851. ARRIVALS.

25th Nov.—Ship Moffatt, S. Taylor, from Liverpool 25th June. *Passenger*—Mrs. Taylor.
27th „ Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 26th Nov. *Passengers*—25 Natives.
28th „ Ship Blue Bell, John Cheyne, from Cochin 18th Nov. *Passenger*—Mrs. Cheyne.
„ „ Steamer Dwarka, F. Banks, from Colombo 19th Nov. *Passengers*—Mrs. Fanning, Child, and 2 Female Servants; Mrs Cruttenden, and Female Servant; Lieut. Fanning, servant, and 8 followers; W. Jackson, Esq., Bengal C. S., and servant; Major Davidson, Commissary General, servant, and 7 followers; Ensign Carr, 6th Regt. N. I., and one servant; a Gentleman and servant; C. Forget, Esq., and servant; A. Ashkee, Esq., 2 Children, and 3 servants; Miss E. Crawford, and female servant.—2nd Class: Mrs. Jones and servant; Miss Maidment; Miss Sherren; Mr. Maidment, and 2 Children; and a Parsee, Wife, and Child, with 2 servants.
29th „ Ship William Penn, D. McLeod, from Liverpool 30th June.
30th „ Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac G. M. Beyts, from Surat 29th November. *Passengers*—Mrs. Harrison; Mr. Smith; and several Natives.
1st Dec.—Steamer George Russell Clerk, J. Wooly, from Surat, 30th Nov. *Passengers*—Lieut. Pelly, 10th Regiment N. I.; Mr. W. Jeune; Mr. G. Phillips; and 30 Natives.
2nd „ Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, from Surat, 1st December. *Passengers*—Several Natives.
„ „ Steamer Lowjee, Doolbaw, Syrang, from Demaun 1st December. *Passengers*—Nowrojee Manockjee; N. Manockjee; and several Natives.

DEPARTURES.

26th Nov.—Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrachee. *Passengers*—One European Gentleman, and 99 Natives.
„ „ Ketch Kaikhusroo, E. Dossajee, Syrang, to Colombo.
27th „ Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat. *Passengers*—Lieutenant Harrison; Miss Thomas; a Lady and Gentleman and 101 Natives.
29th „ Schooner Royal Victoria, A. Essajee, to Calcutta.
„ „ Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat. *Passengers*—Captain Cormack; a Gentleman; a Lady; and 134 Natives.
„ „ Steamer Lowjee, Doolbah Nacoda, to Demaun. *Passengers*—Several Natives.
2nd Dec.—Steamer George Russell Clerk, J. Wooly, to Surat. *Passengers*—Several Natives.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 3RD DECEMBER 1851.

Exchange.

[Rupee.

London (Mercantile) 6 months' sight 2s. 1 7/8d. at 2s. 2 1/4d. per
Ditto Bank Rates 2s. 1 3/8d.
Ditto 3 months' sight 2s. 1 3/8d.
Ditto 2 ditto } Nominal.
Ditto 1 ditto }
Calcutta at 60 days' 100 1/2 at 101.
Ditto 30 ditto 101 1/4
Ditto Sight 102
Madras 30 days' 99 3/4
Ditto Sight 101 1/4
China 60 days' 223 per 100 dlrs.

Bank, &c. Shares.

Bombay Bank Rs. 1,000 6 1/2 P ct. 19 1/4 per cent pm.
Oriental Bank „ 250 7 do. 13 at 14 do. pm.
Commercial Bank „ 500 7 do. 5 do. discount.
Agra Bank „ 500 8 do. 2 do. pm.
Apollo Press Co. „ 12,500 1,500 p. shr. Rs. 16,000
Colaba ditto „ 7,000 1,500 p. shr. Rs. 17,300
Colaba Land Co. „ 10,000 43 1/4 p. shr. Rs. 7,000 Noml.
Bombay S. N. Co. „ 400 6 p. ct. Rs. 56 p. ct. disct.
Gt. I. P. Railway Co. „ Rs. 33 2-11 5 p. ct. Rs. 37.

Government Securities.

5 P Ct. Transfer Loan Rs. 113 at 114 P 100 Siccas.
„ Loan 1825-26 „ 105 do.
„ Loan 1829-30 „ 105 do.
„ Loan 1841-42 „ 103 1/4
„ Loan 1832-33 „ 94 1/2 at 95
„ Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43 „ 90

Rates of Freight.

To London per ton £2 15s.
To Liverpool £2 2s. 6d. at £2 7s. 6d.
To Clyde No quotations.
To China Rs. 16 per candy.
To Calcutta, Salt Rs. 275 per Rass.

Price of Bullion, &c.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10 1 as.
Bank of England Notes „ 10 1 as.
Spanish Dollars „ 221 per 100
German Crowns „ 211 1/2 per 100
Sycee Silver „ 101 per 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality) „ 15 3/8 per Tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch „ 15 3/8 per tola for 97 touch.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts payable on demand 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
„ Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice 3 „ „
„ „ „ at 3 months' „ 4 „ „

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED

On Government Bills } Not exceeding 3 months 4 per ct. per annm.
„ Commercial Bills } 7 „ „
„ Loans on Government Notes } 6 „ „
„ „ Goods, &c. } 8 1/2 „ „

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE

On London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ „ at 3 months' sight „ 2s. 0 3/4d. „
„ „ at 2 months' sight „ 2s. 0 1/2d. „
„ „ at 1 month's sight „ 2s. 0 3/4d. „
„ „ at 1 day's sight „ 2s. 0 1/4d. „
„ Scotland at 1 day's sight }
„ Ireland at 1 day's sight } „ 2s. 0d. „
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